

human rights progress in China and Tibet. We are also sending a letter to President Clinton, expressing our concerns. Copies of both are enclosed.

Some specific steps which would indicate a true commitment to greater openness and freedom on the part of the Chinese leadership include the unconditional release of imprisoned political, labor, and religious activists; an end to the formal process of requiring all religious groups to register with the authorities and submit to state control; the initiation of a meaningful dialogue with the Dalai Lama and steps to ease repression in Tibet; and a revision of China's vague, draconian security laws, including the provisions on "endangering state security" added to the criminal code in March 1997.

Given the importance of a Presidential visit to the Chinese leadership, this summit provides an excellent opportunity for President Clinton to act and speak out strongly on behalf of internationally-recognized human rights. Please join us in signing the enclosed letter and cosponsoring the resolution. If you have questions or would like to cosponsor the resolution and sign the letter, please let us know or have your staff contact Debra Ladner at 224-5641.

Sincerely,

PAUL WELLSTONE,  
U.S. Senator.  
RICHARD DURBIN,  
U.S. Senator.

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, May 29, 1998.

President WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON,  
The White House, Pennsylvania Avenue, NW,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: During the summit meeting in Washington last October with Chinese President Jiang Zemin, you spoke out clearly to condemn the brutal 1989 crackdown on the pro-democracy movement, declaring that China's leaders were "on the wrong side of history." As you prepare to visit China—the first U.S. chief executive to go to China since 1989—we are writing to urge you to act and speak out just as strongly on behalf of internationally-recognized human rights.

For China to become a fully reliable member of the global trading community, its leadership must demonstrate greater respect for fundamental rights and the rule of law. In the crucial weeks leading to your visit, we hope the Administration will press for significant, concrete human rights progress in China and Tibet. This is a time of enormous opportunity, given the importance of your visit both to the Chinese leadership and to U.S.-Sino relations.

Specifically, we urge you to:

Reconsider your decision to visit Tiananmen Square, as we feel it is inappropriate. However, if you do choose to visit, as reports indicate, visit family members of the victims of the 1989 massacre, many of whom still suffer from political harassment, discrimination or persecution;

Call for the unconditional release and amnesty of political, religious and labor activists, imprisoned solely for non-violent, peaceful protests, including some 150 Beijing residents still imprisoned since the 1989 crackdown;

Press for revisions in China's state security laws to bring them into conformity with international standards, and steps to abolish arbitrary administrative punishments, particularly the use of "re-education through labor;"

Urge steps to protect freedom of association for Chinese workers, including the right to form free trade unions as guaranteed in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which China signed in October 1997;

Promote religious freedom in China by calling for an end to the current process of formally requiring all religious groups to register with the authorities and submit to state control;

Encourage a meaningful dialogue with the Dalai Lama and steps by Chinese officials to ease repression in Tibet, such as the release of imprisoned Buddhist monks, nuns and other Tibetans; an end to the "re-education" campaign by Chinese authorities resulting in the expulsion of thousands of monks and nuns who refuse to denounce the Dalai Lama; and regular access to Tibet by international human rights monitors.

We hope your visit will lead to meaningful progress on these critical human rights issues of such urgent concern to members of Congress and the American people.

Sincerely,

PAUL WELLSTONE,  
U.S. Senator.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 239—AUTHORIZING TESTIMONY, DOCUMENT PRODUCTION, AND REPRESENTATION OF SENATE EMPLOYEES

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

#### S. RES. 239

Whereas, in the case of *Pointe Properties, Inc.*, et al. v. Michael J. Bevenour, et al., No. 96-CA-009720, pending in the Superior Court for the District of Columbia, testimony has been requested from Mike Morrill, an employee on the staff of Senator Barbara A. Mikulski;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. 288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony or the production of documents relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved That Mike Morrill, and any other employee from whom testimony or document production may be required, are authorized to testify and produce documents in the case of *Pointe Properties, Inc.*, et al. v. Michael J. Bevenour, et al., except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Mike Morrill, and any other employee from whom testimony or document production may be required, in connection with *Pointe Properties, Inc.*, et al. v. Michael J. Bevenour, et al.

#### NOTICE OF HEARING

##### COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will meet

in open session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 3, 1998 beginning at 9:30 a.m. to conduct an oversight hearing on Tribal Justice Programs. Focus on joint Department (DOJ/DOI) Indian Country Law Enforcement Initiative and other related tribal justice issues. The hearing will be held in room G-50 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 202/224-2251.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### MEDICAL INNOVATION TAX CREDIT ACT OF 1998

• Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I wish to draw attention to legislation I have cosponsored that will create the Medical Innovation Tax Credit. This bill will facilitate the development of lifesaving medical treatments at medical schools and teaching hospitals. I am pleased to join my colleagues, Senators D'AMATO, FEINSTEIN, BOXER, and HUTCHISON, in this initiative.

In my own State of West Virginia, and throughout this country, academic medical centers are feeling the changes in the health care marketplace. With limited reimbursement under managed care and cuts in Medicare payments, these medical institutions are under increasing financial pressures.

To compound these stressors, academic medical centers also support certain services, such as burn units or trauma centers, which are vital to the community but financially draining to a hospital's budget. West Virginia University's Ruby Memorial Hospital, for example, operates a trauma unit which serves as a lifeline to victims of serious injuries. Our legislation would help these academic medical centers to avoid choosing between research and the day-to-day activities associated with the running of a hospital.

Under the Medical Innovation Tax Credit, pharmaceutical or biotechnology companies would receive a tax credit equal to 20 percent of the funds spent for medical research expenses conducted at eligible sites. This incentive will make them a more attractive site for clinical trials. Given the important role played by academic medical centers, I believe this support is warranted.

Mr. President, our bill will add a freestanding section to the Internal Revenue Code to create this research incentive. It is intended to complement the existing research-targeted tax credits—the Research and Experimental Tax Credit and the Orphan Drug Tax Credit, both of which have been credited with stimulating billions of dollars in research. Initial clinical studies are just the beginning, however. Additional studies are frequently needed to determine combinations for administering drugs and for providing the most appropriate therapies to patients. The Medical Innovation Tax Credit is

geared toward promoting this type of research.

Aside from medical schools and teaching hospitals, National Cancer Institute-designated centers will also be eligible sites. Peer-reviewed clinical trials are credited with providing cancer patients the best available care. Our legislation will indirectly promote these opportunities for care.

Department of Veterans Affairs hospitals affiliated with teaching hospitals will also be eligible under the legislation. VA research is not only supported by an appropriation, but by private donations largely from pharmaceutical companies in support of clinical drugs trials. Clinical research conducted in VA medical centers has a significant and lasting impact on the care provided to veterans.

Mr. President, if America is to continue leading in the field of biomedical research, we must do all we can to assure that valuable research programs at medical schools and teaching hospitals do not suffer because of financial pressures and changing market conditions. Research is just too important.

I look forward to discussing this issue and pursuing the goal of this legislation in the coming months with my colleagues on the Finance Committee as we look at a variety of ways to improve and strengthen our valuable research program.●

#### ISTEA PROMOTES TRIBAL INFRASTRUCTURE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

● Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I am very pleased to note the inclusion in the Inter-modal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1998 (ISTEA) of key provisions to provide increased funding for Indian roads, highways, and bridges; to provide for the allocation of scarce ISTEA dollars for Indian tribes pursuant to a flexible negotiated rule-making procedure; and to ensure that all ISTEA funds will be made available to tribes that choose to enter contracts under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, P.L. 93-638.

These provisions are critical because they recognize the high level of unfunded infrastructure needs in Indian country, and respect Indian tribal authority and capacity to administer ISTEA dollars in ways that are tailored to unique local conditions and needs. These provisions will assist tribes in attracting and retaining investment and job-creating activities to Indian reservations. There are many reasons why it is imperative that Indian tribes foster vigorous economies. In 1996, Congress enacted a reform of the welfare system that requires able-bodied Americans to be industrious and look first to themselves, not the government, for help and hope. That law is now being implemented across the country.

Most reservation economies are heavily reliant on federal transfer pay-

ments. Most Americans have read about the grinding poverty most Indian people face: high unemployment, lack of decent housing, and poor health, alcoholism, diabetes, cancer, and a staggering suicide rate.

The success of the welfare reform law depends on the availability of jobs that can take the place of transfer payments and government assistance. In Indian country, with a national unemployment rate of 52%, job opportunities are scarce. There is a role for the federal government in helping Indian communities make the transition from dependence to self-reliance. Employment training, removing barriers to lending, and increasing Indian entrepreneurship are essential if tribes are to be successful in creating jobs. By far the most important is in fostering relationships with the private sector, which requires a solid physical infrastructure which can support business needs.

In an economy increasingly reliant on global opportunities, tribes must be competitive. There are many investment opportunities, and other things being equal, tribal economies without basic infrastructure are not as attractive as those that can provide the amenities necessary for successful ventures. I am very pleased to have supported these provisions and am committed to building a solid private sector in Indian country, creating job opportunities for Indian people, and lessening dependence on the federal government.

Mr. President, I would like to acknowledge the testimony of the Honorable Bobby Whitefeather, Chairman of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and Mr. John Sunchild, Executive Director of the National Tribal Development Association, regarding reservation infrastructure needs and economic development which was submitted to the Committee on Indian Affairs as providing key insights into the infrastructure problem in Indian country.●

#### TRIBUTE TO GUYANESE INDEPENDENCE

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise to commemorate the May 26, 1997 thirty-second anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Guyana. To the people indigenous to the region, the word "Guyana" means land of many waters. But Guyana is also a land of many peoples—Guyanese count East Indians, Africans, Chinese, Amer-Indians, and Europeans counted among their ancestors. Now there is also a growing community of Guyanese-Americans, many of whom make their home in New Jersey.

My colleagues may be aware that Guyana achieved independence and observed its first free and fair election in 1992, after more than three centuries of British, French, and Dutch colonialism. Guyana's first Constitution bore the influence of British legal traditions, and former President Jimmy

Carter supervised the team of international observers to guarantee the fairness of the 1992 elections.

Guyana's three decades of unpopular and repressive rule slowed progress in the nation, but Guyanese are working to overcome these hurdles. I hope that they will succeed. Guyanese-Americans have much to be proud of. Their history is rich, and I hope the future of Guyana will be bright.●

#### TRIBUTE TO LINDA POTTER AND BILL KIRK

● Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize two outstanding educators from Kansas. Linda Potter and Bill Kirk were selected to receive Time Warner's distinguished Crystal Apple Award, which is given to 15 educators selected from around the nation.

Linda and Bill were selected from a pool of more than two million teachers from around the nation on the basis of their exceptional work as educators. It is hard to overestimate the importance of caring and dedicated teachers such as Linda and Bill. Teachers invest their time, talent and knowledge into our nation's students, thereby shaping the minds of our future leaders.

It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge Linda's and Bill's extraordinary work in education. I congratulate Linda and Bill and wish them continued success.●

#### UNDERSTANDING CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES

● Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate a class of students from Lincoln High School in Portland, Oregon which, as a direct result of months of study and several well-earned victories, won an honorable mention as one of the top ten finalists in the We the People . . . the Citizen and the Constitution national finals, a competition on the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights. After working diligently to win competitions in their home state, these outstanding young Oregonians participated in a three day national competition to demonstrate their remarkable understanding of Constitutional principles, and their relevance to contemporary issues.

Administered by the Center for Civic Education, the We the People program has provided curricular materials at elementary, middle, and high school levels for more than 75,000 teachers and 24 million students nationwide. While demonstrating the importance of cooperative and collaborative work, the program teaches students a practical meaning of Democracy and fosters the development of informed, responsible participation in civic life. In addition, this valuable curriculum gives young people the resources necessary to generate their own political interests, beliefs, and values essential to becoming effective participants in a democratic government.